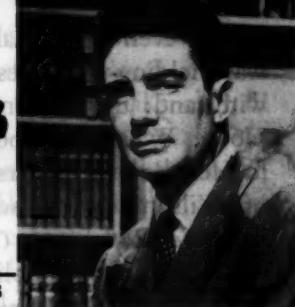


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Dan Smoot Report



DAN SMOOT

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INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT—PART II

President George Washington, in his Farewell Address to the People of the United States on September 17, 1796, established a foreign policy which became traditional and a main article of faith for the American people in their dealings with the rest of the world.

Washington warned against foreign influence in the shaping of national affairs. He urged America to avoid permanent, entangling alliances with other nations, recommending a national policy of benign neutrality toward the rest of the world. Washington did not want America to build a wall around herself, or to become, in any sense, a hermit nation. Washington's policy permitted freer exchange of travel, commerce, ideas, and culture between Americans and other people than Americans have ever enjoyed since the policy was abandoned. The Father of our Country wanted the American *government* to be kept out of the wars and revolutions and political affairs of other nations.

In short, Washington told Americans that their nation had a high destiny, which it could not fulfill if they permitted their government to become entangled in the affairs of other nations.

Despite the fact of two foreign wars (Mexican War, 1846-1848; and Spanish American War, 1898) the foreign policy of Washington remained the policy of this nation, *unaltered*, for 121 years—until Woodrow Wilson's war message to Congress in April, 1917.

Colonel House

Wilson himself, when campaigning for re-election in 1916, had unequivocally supported our traditional foreign policy: Wilson's one major promise to the American people was that he would keep them out of the European war.

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Yet, even while making this promise, Wilson was yielding to a pressure he was never able to withstand: the influence of Colonel Edward M. House, Wilson's all-powerful adviser. According to House's own papers and the historical studies of Wilson's ardent admirers (see, for example, *Intimate Papers of Colonel House*, edited by Charles Seymour, published in 1926 by Houghton Mifflin; and, *The Crisis of the Old Order*, by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., published 1957 by Houghton Mifflin), House created Wilson's domestic and foreign policies, selected most of Wilson's cabinet and other major appointees, and ran Wilson's State Department.

House had powerful connections with international bankers in New York. He was influential, for example, with great financial institutions represented by such people as Paul and Felix Warburg, Otto H. Kahn, Louis Marburg, Henry Morgenthau, Jacob and Mortimer Schiff, Herbert Lehman. House had equally powerful connections with bankers and politicians of Europe.

Bringing all of these forces to bear, House persuaded Wilson that America had an evangelistic mission to save the world 'for democracy' and to make the post-war world secure from war by organizing some sort of world federation.

After we were in World War I, Wilson appointed a committee of intellectuals (whom House selected and directed) to draw up the League of Nations scheme. Failing to involve America in this League, House founded the Council on Foreign Relations, which was incorporated in the United States in 1921, and which the Rockefellers started financing in 1927.

The purpose of the Council on Foreign Relations was to create (and condition the American people to accept) what House called a "positive" foreign policy for America — to replace the traditional "negative" foreign policy which had kept America out of the endless turmoil of old-world politics and had permitted the American people to develop their great nation in freedom and independence from the rest of the world.

Character of the Council

By 1941, the Council on Foreign Relations and the various foundations and other organizations interlocked with it had virtually taken over the American State Department and had controlling influence over the Roosevelt administration through powerful individuals strategically placed in other agencies. Some Council on Foreign Relations individuals were later identified as Soviet espionage agents: for example, Alger Hiss, Harry Dexter White, Lauchlin Currie. Other Council on Foreign Relations members — Owen Lattimore, for example — with powerful influence in the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations, were subsequently identified, not as actual communists or Soviet espionage agents, but as 'conscious, articulate instruments of the Soviet international conspiracy.'

I do not intend to imply by these citations that the Council on Foreign Relations is, or ever was, a communist organization. Boasting among its members Presidents of the United States (Hoover, Eisenhower, and Kennedy), secretaries of state, and many other high officials, both civilian and military, the Council can be termed, by those who agree with its objectives, a 'patriotic' organization. The fact, however, that communists, Soviet espionage agents, and pro-communists could work inconspicuously for many years as influential members of the Council indicates something very significant about the Council's objectives. The ultimate aim of the Council on Foreign Relations (however well-intentioned its prominent and powerful members may be) is the same as the ultimate aim of international communism: to create a one-world socialist system and make America a part of it.

The Great Debate

Although the Council on Foreign Relations had almost gained control of the government of the United States by 1941, it had failed to indoctrinate the American people for acceptance of what

Colonel House had called a "positive" foreign policy.

In 1940, Franklin D. Roosevelt (although hot to get America into the Second World War and already making preparations for that tragedy) had to campaign for re-election with the same promise that Wilson had made in 1916 — to keep America out of the European War. Even as late as the day before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December, 1941, the American people were still overwhelmingly "isolationist"—a word which internationalists use as a term of contempt but which means merely that the American people were still devoted to their nation's traditional foreign policy.

With war, Roosevelt acquired dictatorial powers over the American people; and, as indicated last week, the Council on Foreign Relations took charge of Roosevelt.

The big moment of triumph for the Council on Foreign Relations came in 1945 when its members (chief among them being Harry Dexter White and Alger Hiss, later exposed as Soviet spies) controlled the American delegation to the San Francisco Conference which wrote the United Nations Charter.

The thought-control which the Council on Foreign Relations exerted in the Congress and in the public of America by the end of World War II is best indicated by the fact that the Senate ratified the UN Charter, as a treaty binding America to the program of international socialism clearly specified in that charter, virtually without debate, and without any substantial protest from the people. Indeed, it now appears obvious that most Senators who voted to ratify the UN Charter did so without ever reading it. It is certain that the American people had never seen the Charter when they silently (to a very great extent, *enthusiastically*) accepted our membership in this new world organization.

The Council on Foreign Relations had already become the invisible government of America. The broad outlines, and many of the specific details,

of America's postwar policies had already been formulated and put into effect by such men as Harry Dexter White. But the Council's over-all policy of internationalism — permanent and irrevocable involvement of America in all the social, political, economic, and military affairs of all the nations on earth until there could be no turning back to American national independence; until America would be dragged step-by-step into total world government — was not yet consciously accepted by the American people.

The Council on Foreign Relations — controlling the top leadership of both major political parties — kept all genuine discussion of American foreign policy out of the presidential election contest between Republican Thomas E. Dewey and Democrat Harry S. Truman in 1948.

But by 1950, the disastrous consequences of our postwar policies had already become so evident that a Great Debate on American foreign policy had irresistibly welled to the surface of American public opinion.

It is mistakenly believed that former President Herbert Hoover led the opposition to the Acheson-Marshall-Truman (i.e., Council on Foreign Relations) policy of internationalism. Actually, Mr. Hoover, himself a member of the Council, was in basic agreement with the internationalist policy. He differed from the Truman crowd only as to details.

In this connection, the late Alfred Kohlberg wrote an article for *The Freeman*, published January 22, 1951. Mr. Kohlberg said:

"The debate on foreign policy that rocks the country from Congress to country store, has developed an enormous amount of heat, if not much light as yet. As recently as the Presidential campaign of 1948, both parties considered the topic taboo, and it was scarcely mentioned by the political tub-thumpers. . . .

"Since June 25th last (1950), public interest has grown almost daily. President Truman's statement of December 19 (1950), calling on Secretary Acheson's critics to offer alternative foreign policies, opened the floodgates of debate.

"Former President Hoover, John Foster Dulles and Secretary Acheson have been the leading proponents of varying viewpoints. In the public mind, they represent directly opposed policies. Carefully considered, however, they seem really to share the same point of view, differing only as to the details of its implementation."

In reality, it was General Douglas MacArthur (then commander in Korea) who led opposition to the disastrous policy of internationalism.

MacArthur had for years been under attack by American communists, and by members of the Council on Foreign Relations whose statements and actions closely paralleled those of communists. For example, in September, 1945, the communist party's *Daily Worker* published a series of articles by Ben Allen, viciously attacking General MacArthur. At the same time, the *Daily Worker* published an interview with Owen Lattimore attacking MacArthur in similar vein. Lattimore was the Council on Foreign Relations man who practically dictated the American policy that helped communists capture China and who was ultimately characterized by the McCarran investigating committee of the Senate as a conscious instrument of the Soviet conspiracy.

Within a few days after the communist *Daily Worker* had initiated these attacks on MacArthur, Dean Acheson, then Acting Secretary of State, publicly announced that the government and not Douglas MacArthur would determine policy in Japan.

The Firing of MacArthur

Such sniping, during a period of six years (1945-1951) did little damage to MacArthur's reputation. The general's stature in the world was gigantic; and the feeling of respect for him among all thoughtful American patriots was profound: it would take the big guns of governmental authority to get rid of MacArthur; and MacArthur had to be removed, because, by 1951, he had become an insurmountable obstacle to public acceptance of the "positive" policy of internationalism.

Harry Truman manned the big guns of governmental authority at that tragic juncture in American history. Proof that the invisible government — the Council on Foreign Relations — really made the decision to fire MacArthur from his command in Korea is inherent in the situation. Truman's Secretary of State and practically all of his other chief advisers and subordinates, both civilian and military, were members of the Council; and after MacArthur was fired, he was replaced by a general who was a member of the CFR: Matthew B. Ridgway.

Eisenhower and Kennedy

When Eisenhower was elected in 1952, millions of American patriots rejoiced, thinking that the invisible "they's" who controlled our government (and had already caused a disastrous shift of power from America to the Soviet Union) would now be swept out of office. But the change, if any, was for the worse.

Eisenhower, himself a Council member, loaded his administration with other Council members; and the policy of internationalism gained momentum and prestige. Under Kennedy (another Council member), the Administrative branch of government of the United States is completely controlled by members of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Council Accomplishments

The best place to find some concrete account of what the Council on Foreign Relations has managed to do (in reversing the major policies of the American government) is in the Council's own literature. We repeat, for example, a quotation which we published last week from the Council's Annual Report for 1958-1959. Walter Mallory, retiring after 32 years as Executive Director of the Council, said in an informal talk on May 21, 1959:

"When I cast my mind back to 1927 . . . it seems little short of a miracle that that organiza-

ion could have taken root in those days. You will remember that the United States had decided not to join the League of Nations . . . On the domestic front, the budget was extremely small, taxes were light . . . and we didn't even recognize the Russians. What could there possibly be for a Council on Foreign Relations to do?

"Well, there were a few men who did not feel content with that comfortable isolationist climate. They thought the United States had an important role to play in the world and they resolved to try to find out what that role ought to be. Some of those men are present this evening."

From this 1958-1959 Council Annual Report, one can get a rather good idea of how the Council gets things done — and of the viewpoint which it consistently emphasizes:

"In 1927 (the year when the Rockefellers started financing the Council) the Council was a purely New York organization, while at the present time, there are 29 affiliated Committees on Foreign Relations in as many cities throughout the country. . . .

"Last year, in addition to its three annuals, *Political Handbook of the World*, *The United States in World Affairs*, and *Documents on American Foreign Relations*, the Council published four books resulting from study groups of previous years. . . .

"The Council also has in preparation fifteen books resulting from study groups in operation during the past or previous years. . . .

"Though 41 large meetings were held this past year, the emphasis of the meetings program continued to be placed on roundtable meetings limited to 20 or 25 participants. These meetings make possible the kind of give-and-take that is almost impossible to achieve at a larger and more formal occasion. There were 48 afternoon meetings of this nature during the course of the year and 10 dinners. . . .

"Undoubtedly, the most distinguished single aspect of the Council program over the years has been the quarterly review, *Foreign Affairs*. . . .

"Finally, this report would not be complete without mentioning our sorrow at the death of two men who played such an active and import-

ant part in Council affairs—John Foster Dulles and Myron C. Taylor.

"Mr. Dulles was a member of the Council almost from the start. He wrote an article on "The Allied Debts" for the first issue of *Foreign Affairs* and six more articles thereafter, including two while Secretary of State. He participated in numerous study and discussion groups over the years and spoke often at Council afternoon meetings and dinners, twice as Secretary of State. His 'massive retaliation' speech was given at a Council dinner on January 12, 1954."

In boasting that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles chose the CFR as the place to make public his 'new' foreign policy, the CFR Annual Report modestly neglected to mention that the basic policy of internationalism — which Mr. Dulles inherited from Dean Acheson and passed on unaltered to Christian Herter, who passed it on to the present Secretary of State Dean Rusk — was also first made public by the CFR: as an article published under the pseudonym of "Mr. X" outlining the so-called "policy of containment," written by George F. Kennan, a Council member who is a career man in the State Department — and one of the most influential, if mysterious, men in government.

Council Meetings

A principal activity of the Council is its "meetings." From the 1958-1959 annual report:

"During 1958-59, the Council's program of meetings continued to place emphasis on small, roundtable meetings. . . . Of the 99 meetings held during the year, 58 were roundtables. . . . The balance of the meetings program was made up of the more traditional large afternoon or dinner sessions for larger groups of Council members. In the course of the year, the Council convened such meetings for Premier Castro; First Deputy Premier Mikoyan; Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold. . . ."

The Council's annual reports lists all of the meetings and 'distinguished' speakers for which

it convened the meetings. It is an amazing list. Although the Council has tax-exemption as an organization to study international affairs and, presumably, to help the public arrive at a better understanding of American foreign policy, not one speaker for any Council meeting represented traditional American policy. Every one was a known advocate of leftwing internationalism. A surprising number of them were known communists or communist sympathizers or admitted socialists.

Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, who is widely believed to be a communist; who is admittedly socialist; and who aligned his nation with the Soviets — spoke to the Council on "Free Africa," with W. Averell Harriman presiding.

Mahmoud Fawzi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic, a socialist whose hatred of America is rather well known, spoke to the Council on "Middle East."

Herbert Matthews, a member of the editorial board of *The New York Times* (whose articles on Castro as the Robin Hood of Cuba built that communist hoodlum a worldwide reputation and helped him conquer Cuba) spoke to the Council twice, once on "A Political Appraisal of Latin American Affairs," and once on "The Castro Regime."

M. C. Chagla, Ambassador of India to the United States, a socialist whose hatred for America is well known, spoke to the Council on "Indian Foreign Policy."

Anastas I. Mikoyan, First Deputy Premier, USSR, spoke to the Council on "Issues in Soviet-American Relations," with John J. McCloy (now Kennedy's Disarmament Administrator) presiding.

Fidel Castro, 'premier of Cuba,' spoke to the Council on "Cuba and the United States."

Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the United Nations; Per Jacobsson, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund; Abba

Eban, Ambassador of Israel to the United States; Willy Brandt, Mayor of Berlin; Stanley de Zoysa, Minister of Finance of Ceylon; Mortarji Desai, Minister of Finance of India; Victor Urquidi, President of Mexican Economic Society; Fritz Erler, Co-Chairman of the Socialist Group in the German Bundestag; Tom Mboya, Member of the Kenya Legislative Council; Sir Grantley H. Adams, Prime Minister of the West Indies Federation; Theodore Kollek, Director-General of the Office of the Prime Minister of Israel; Dr. Gikomyo W. Kiano, member of the Kenya Legislative Council — were among the other foreign dignitaries who are all well-known socialists who spoke to the Council on Foreign Relations during the 1958-59 year.

Officials of communist governments, in addition to those already listed, who spoke to the Council that year, included Oscar Lange, Vice President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; and Marko Nikezic, Ambassador of Yugoslavia to the United States.

Interlocking Untouchables

Members of Congress are not unaware of the far-reaching power of this tax-exempt private organization — the CFR; but the power of the Council is somewhat indicated by the fact that no committee of Congress has yet been powerful enough to investigate it or the foundations with which it has interlocking connections and from which it receives its support.

On August 1, 1951, Congressman E. E. Cox (Democrat, Georgia) introduced a resolution in the House asking for a Committee to conduct a thorough investigation of tax-exempt foundations. Congressman Cox said that some of the great foundations,

"had operated in the field of social reform and international relations (and) many have brought down on themselves harsh and just condemnation."

He named the Rockefeller Foundation,

"whose funds have been used to finance individuals and organizations whose business it has been to get communism into the private and public schools of the country, to talk down America and to play up Russia."

He cited the Guggenheim Foundation, whose money,

"was used to spread radicalism throughout the country to an extent not excelled by any other foundation."

He listed the Carnegie Corporation, the Rosenwald Fund, and other foundations saying:

"There are disquieting evidences that at least a few of the foundations have permitted themselves to be infiltrated by men and women who are disloyal to our American way of life. They should be investigated and exposed to the pitless light of publicity, and appropriate legislation should be framed to correct the present situation."

Congressman Cox's resolution, proposing an investigation of foundations, died in Committee.

On March 10, 1952, Cox introduced the same resolution again. Because he had mentioned foundation support for Langston Hughes, a negro communist, Congressman Cox was accused of racial prejudice. Because he had criticized the Rosenwald Fund for making grants to known communists, he was called anti-semitic. But the Cox resolution was adopted in 1952; and the Cox committee to investigate tax-exempt foundations was set up.

Congressman Cox died before the end of the year; and the final report of his committee (filed January 1, 1953) was a pathetic whitewash of the whole subject.

A republican controlled Congress (the 83rd) came into existence in January, 1953.

On April 23, 1953, the late Congressman Carroll Reece, (Republican, Tennessee) introduced

a resolution proposing a committee to carry on the "unfinished business" of the defunct Cox Committee. The new committee to investigate tax-exempt foundations (popularly known as the Reece Committee) was approved by Congress on July 27, 1953. It went out of existence on January 3, 1955, having proven, mainly, that the mammoth tax-exempt foundations have such power in the White House, in Congress, and in the press that they are quite beyond the reach of a mere committee of the Congress of the United States.

If you want to read this whole incredible (and rather terrifying) story, I suggest *Foundations*, a book written by Rene A. Wormser who was general counsel to the Reece Committee. His book was published in 1958 by The Devin-Adair Company, 23 East 26th Street, New York 10, New York.

In the final report on Tax-Exempt Foundations, which the late Congressman Reece made for his ill-fated Special Committee (Report published December 16, 1954, by the Government Printing Office), Mr. Reece made one brief but significant reference to The Council on Foreign Relations. He said:

"Miss Casey's report (Hearings pp. 877, et seq.) shows clearly the interlock between *The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace*, and some of its associated organizations, such as the *Council on Foreign Relations* and other foundations, with the State Department. Indeed, these foundations and organizations would not dream of denying this interlock. They proudly note it in reports. They have undertaken vital research projects for the Department; virtually created minor departments or groups within the Department for it; supplied advisors and executives from their ranks; fed a constant stream of personnel into the State Department trained by themselves or under programs which they have financed; and have had much to do with the formulation of foreign policy both in principle and detail.

"They have, to a marked degree, acted as direct agents of the State Department. And they have engaged actively, and with the expenditure of enormous sums, in propagandizing ("educat-

ing"? public opinion in support of the policies which they have helped to formulate. . .

"What we see here is a number of large foundations, primarily *The Rockefeller Foundation*, *The Carnegie Corporation of New York*, and the *Carnegie Endowment for International Peace*, using their enormous public funds to finance a one-sided approach to foreign policy and to promote it actively, among the public by propaganda, and in the Government through infiltration. The power to do this comes out of the power of the vast funds employed."

Mr. Reece listed The Council on Foreign Relations, The Institute of International Education, The Foreign Policy Association, and The Institute of Pacific Relations, as among the interlocking organizations which are "agencies of these foundations," and pointed out that research and propaganda which does not support the "globalism" (or internationalism) to which all of these agencies are dedicated, receive little support from the tax-exempt foundations.

I disagree with Mr. Reece here, only in the placing of emphasis. As I see it, the foundations (which do finance the vast, complex, and powerful interlock of organizations devoted to a socialist one-world system) have, nonetheless, become the 'agencies' of the principal organization which they finance — the Council on Foreign Relations.

Part III

The Reece Special Committee of Congress had neither the time nor money to do more than scratch the surface in its attempt to investigate the tax-exempt foundations and their interlocking organizations, such as the Council on Foreign Relations. Certainly, *The Dan Smoot Report* does not have the resources or facilities for an adequate investigation.

Next week, however, we will present a great deal more of the information that can be gleaned from available records. Among other things, we will give specific details on The Foreign Policy Association which, through its affiliated Councils on World Affairs, has managed to carry on the one-world propaganda work of the old Institute of Pacific Relations, which was thoroughly discredited by a Senate Investigating Committee as a "transmission belt" for Soviet propaganda.

Meanwhile, readers who would like to study more detailed documentation than this Report can possibly present, should obtain *The Truth About The Foreign Policy Association*, a 112 page study prepared and published by The Americanism Committee of the Waldo M. Slaton Post No. 140 of The American Legion, 3905 Powers Ferry Road, N.W., Atlanta 5, Georgia: Price, \$1.00 a copy, postpaid.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*.